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over to the business men present the preparation of the program for this special session. In five-minute speeches, carefully prepared and several of them written, more than a dozen men prominent in business organizations gave their views of the subject before the Conference. It was on the whole as interesting and inspiring a meeting as has ever been held at Mohonk. Some of the speeches were moderate and conservative in character, and some of them strongly radical. But they all indicated clearly that business men, if they can only be gotten out of the somewhat narrow and confining circles of purely business interests, constitute a natural and positive force for peace capable of exercising an enormous influence against war.

The Mohonk Conference has never gone much into discussion of the obstacles to arbitration, particularly the obstacle created by the great and growing armaments of the world. There was more reference to the subject this year than usual, and many of those present felt that, however difficult and delicate it may be, the Conference must ultimately deal with it openly and frankly if it would accomplish most effectively the task which it has set for itself.

The war in the Far East did not produce any disturbance in the Conference. The rule adopted that there should be no partisan reference to the conflict was found to be hardly necessary. There was a general feeling of deep regret among those present that the two nations, towards both of whom Americans entertain most friendly sentiments, had not been able to avoid the cruel and ruinous arbitrament of war. The distinguished Japanese gentlemen who were present were received with the utmost cordiality; so would a Russian delegation have been welcomed if it had come.

The discussion by Mr. Penfield and others of the Venezuelan Arbitration before the Hague Court, by Mr. Lansing of the Alaska boundary settlement and by Mr. Ralston of the work of the Venezuela Claims Commissions, was most illuminating. The Conference felt that the peaceful settlement by arbitration of these and other difficulties, and the conclusion of so many special treaties of obligatory arbitration between the nations of Western Europe constituted a very great advance over the progress of previous years and gave hope for the future.

The Platform adopted on the last day, which we give in full below, shows that the Conference considerably enlarged its program of former sessions. It gave its chief attention, to be sure, to arbitration, to the strengthening of the Hague Court, to the promotion of further special treaties like those negotiated in Western Europe the past year, to the deepening and widening of public opinion in favor of this pacific principle. It urged especially treaties between our own country and others. But it also gave its hearty and unanimous support to the move-

ment inaugurated last year through the Massachusetts Legislature for a regular advisory Congress, meeting at stated periods, of official representatives of the governments of the world, to confer and make recommendations upon matters of common interest to the nations. It declared such a congress to be the natural complement and auxiliary of the International Court of Arbitration.

On the last day the following telegram from President Roosevelt was received by Judge Gray and read to the Conference:

"Permit me, through you, to congratulate the International Arbitration Conference and to express my earnest hope for the success of all efforts of this kind to promote peace and justice among the nations."

To this a reply was sent expressing appreciation of the President's interest in the work of the Conference, and pledging earnest support of all efforts of our government to secure the conclusion of arbitration treaties with other countries.

Platform of the Tenth Mohonk International Arbitration Conference.

With unabated confidence in the cause of international arbitration this Conference renews its allegiance to the principles involved, and continues its efforts to promote them.

Each year marks distinct progress towards the attainment of the beneficent ends proposed. This progress has been along the lines of natural growth and development.

With great gratification we record the fact that eleven nations — five of them ranking among the great powers — have appeared before the Court at the Hague and submitted their controversies to its adjudication. This has been done in the same orderly and judicial manner as that which obtains in our ordinary courts of justice where disputes between individuals are decided. In either class of cases one party or the other is likely to be disappointed with the result, but it is accepted as the only rational and civilized substitute for a direct settlement between the parties themselves. We confidently rely upon the irresistible power of public opinion to give effectual sanction to the judgments of the arbitral tribunal and to extend the scope of its jurisdiction.

We rejoice that the increasing development of commercial communications between countries tends to the advancement of universal peace. This Conference is more than ever conscious of the profoundly vital and important nature of the work in which it is coöperating.

Arbitration is not sought as an end in itself, but as a necessary means to the attainment of the great ends of international justice. It is not intended to be merely an easier and cheaper way of overreaching a rival or getting the better of an enemy. It recognizes the equally sacred

rights of all and seeks nothing less than the meting out of justice to all concerned as it may appear to an impartial court under recognized rules of law after hearing all the evidence and arguments of the respective parties. To create a demand for resort to this court for the settlement of controversies between nations in a constantly increasing number and range of cases is the immediate, constant and imperative requirement of the situation.

To this end the Conference urges all the people to give their influence to the adjudication by the Hague Tribunal of all disputes between nations substantially as in disputes between parties in civil cases. This should appeal to all people from motives of justice and right, humanity and peace, regard for human life and happiness. None are so high and none so low as to be beyond the unhappy effects of war.

In all parts of the land, in city and country, in family and store and workshop, in church and school and state, in all relations of life, attempted settlement by war leaves its sad and indelible work. We therefore appeal to all to coöperate in diffusing such a righteous sentiment and feeling towards all classes, conditions and races of men that international arbitration will be resorted to as the best means of securing international justice whenever diplomacy fails. To such a sentiment and feeling, when awakened, the law-making and treaty-making powers of the government will readily respond.

Several nations have already signified their readiness to enter into treaties with the United States, providing for the submission of their controversies to the Hague Tribunal. We urge upon the government not only to take early and favorable action in response to these suggestions, but also to take the initiative in negotiating similar treaties with all nations, whereby they shall agree "to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague all differences which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations," and by which they shall further "agree not to resort in any case to hostile measures of any description till an effort has been made to settle any matter in dispute by submitting the same to the Hague Tribunal."

The Conference considers it of great importance that the arbitration treaties signed by the representatives of all the states of the Western Hemisphere at the International American Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901 and 1902, should be ratified at the earliest practicable day.

We favor the coming together of representatives of all nations, disposed to join in the movement, in pursuance of some plan mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of conferring together concerning matters of common interest, to the end that the general welfare of all the nations may be promoted. This proposed gathering has

already been aptly designated as an International Advisory Congress.

We recognize such a Congress as the natural complement and auxiliary to the cause of International Arbitration. It will be but another of the steps sure to be taken in the same general direction, all making for the peace of the world, upon the only reliable basis, namely that of justice and universal goodwill.

Editorial Notes.

The Peace Congress.

We remind our friends again that the thirteenth International Peace Congress will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, October 3 to 7. The Committee on Organization are pushing the preparations as fast as possible. They are already assured of a large attendance both from this country and from Europe. Among those expected from abroad are Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant, T. Ruyssen, J. Prudhommeaux, Emile Arnaud, Gustave Hubbard and Pastor Charles Wagner, from France; Dr. W. Evans Darby, Felix Moscheles, G. H. Perris, Sir William Mather, Charles Stevenson, Hon. Thomas Snape, J. W. Slater, William Randal Cremer, M. P., W. P. and Mrs. Byles, L. V. Harcourt and Dr. Thomas Barclay, from England; Dr. Adolf Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Feldhaus, Professor Quidde and Madame Selenka from Munich, Dr. Hoeltzel of Gotha, from Germany; E. T. Moneta and others from Italy; Senator and Mrs. H. La Fontaine, Hon. A. Houzeau and others from Belgium; and delegations from Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, etc. The clergymen of Boston and vicinity, of all denominations, are coöperating with the Committee on Organization and have held a meeting and appointed from among themselves a committee to assist in the preparations. It is expected, in fact it is already certain, that all delegates from foreign countries will be entertained free in the homes of Boston citizens. Sessions of the Congress will be held forenoon and evening, the afternoons being left to the pleasure of the visitors. The morning meetings will be business sessions devoted to the hearing of reports, discussion of resolutions, etc. The evening sessions will be public mass meetings. One evening session will be devoted to the interests of the Hague Court, the speakers being members of the Court; another to the educational aspects of international peace; another to woman's work for peace, with addresses by prominent women workers. At the opening of the Congress the International Peace Bureau at Berne will present its report on the events of the year having relation to the peace cause. Some of the questions put on the program by the Bureau are: The Economic Causes of War, Reduction of Military Burdens, Arbitration in International Law, Specific Treaties of Arbitration, A Pacific Alliance of the Nations, A Possible